

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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IF YOU
Make Your Sight Normal
YOUR HEALTH WILL
BE IMPROVED.

N. LAZARUS,
Optician.

19, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,599. 號九十九百五千九萬一第 日一廿月二年酉辛 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1921. 三拜禮 號十三月三年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

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A large consignment of **ELIOT'S**
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16,
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Favourite powders—S. O. and SMOKELESS
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging
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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.

LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	From Peak to Victoria Park	From Victoria Park to Peak
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon every 15 minutes	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 minutes

Extra Cars—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. every 15 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 minutes

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
The Viceroy Hotel.
Buses and trucks available for
hire, not already full, running at the
times stated in the Company's time-table,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
buses or trucks will be hired until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compost Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS																						
Stations	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23	No. 25	No. 27	No. 29	No. 31	No. 33	No. 35	No. 37	No. 39	No. 41	
	Local	Through	Express	Local	Slow	Local	Express	Mixed	Class	Passenger	Goods	Local	Through	Express	Local	Through	Express	Local	Through	Express	Local	
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
CANTON (Pai Shat Tan) dep.			8.00		8.40		8.30															
ALEX LUNG dep.		arr.	8.11		8.51		8.45															
Shum Chun dep.		arr.	8.22		9.02		8.55															
Bhombung dep.		arr.	8.33		9.13		9.07															
Panther dep.		arr.	8.44		9.24		9.17															
Taipei Market dep.		arr.	8.55		9.35		9.29															
Shatin dep.		arr.	9.06		9.46		9.39															
Yamati dep.		arr.	9.17		9.57		9.51															
Hung Kien dep.		arr.	9.28		10.08		10.01															
KOWLOON dep.		arr.	9.39		10.19		10.11															
UP TRAINS																						
Stations	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26	No. 28	No. 30	No. 32	No. 34	No. 36	No. 38	No. 40	No. 42	No. 44	
	Local	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	Local	Through	
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	
Loan Ferry dep.			7.45		8.25		8.15															
KOWLOON dep.		7.10	7.57		8.37		8.27															
Hongkong dep.		7.16																				
Yamati dep.																						
Shatin dep.																						
Taipei Market dep.																						
Panther dep.																						
Shum Chun dep.																						
Bhombung dep.																						
ALEX LUNG dep.																						
CANTON (Pai Shat Tan) dep.																						

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We have just received a new consignment of the popular Northampton made Brogue Shoes in both light and heavy weight.

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IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

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We have just received a consignment of these Cars covering—

BIG SIX TOURING (7 Passenger)
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SPECIAL SIX SEDAN (6 Passenger)
LIGHT SIX TOURING (5 Passenger)

FIRST CLASS LIVERY SERVICE.

THEATRE ROYAL.

ST. PAUL'S GIRLS SCHOOL

Presents

"UNCLE KIN"

A Chinese Melodrama

IN 3 ACTS

IN AID OF THE

NORTH CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND

Under the distinguished patronage of Lady STUBBS, Lady KIRKPATRICK & Mrs. BOWEN SMITH.

TO-NIGHT

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1921, at 9.15 P.M.

MADAME LOTTE GORDON has kindly consented to assist.

Plans at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES—DRESS CIRCLE \$3.00. STALLS \$3.00. PIT \$2.00.

Advance Tickets can be obtained at St. Paul's Girls School, 47, Caine Road, which must be exchanged at MOUTRIE'S for reserved tickets.

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Submits

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.

1921.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir REGINALD and LADY STUBBS.

In all London's Latest Successes

Thursday, March 31st. "BRAN PIE" from the Prince of Wales Theatre
Friday, April 1st. "OH JOY" from the Apollo Theatre, London.
Saturday, April 2nd. "BUZZ BUZZ" from the Vaudeville Theatre.
Monday, April 4th. "MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS" from Daly's Theatre.
Tuesday, April 5th. "KISS CALL" from the Gaiety Theatre, London.
Wednesday, April 6th. "TAILS UP" from the Comedy Theatre, London.
Thursday, April 7th. "IRENE" from the Empire Theatre, London.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

PORTER PRICES \$4, \$2 & \$1.

CHINESE NEWS.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

TO MAKE "VICIOUS AND CORRUPT OFFICIALS" DISGORGE.

The Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association has been asked by the Peking Educational Society to approach the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and other commercial guilds in the Yangtze Valley provinces with the object of obtaining support for the levying of income taxes, as sanctioned by the Ministry of Finance, on the ground that only through this way can the vicious and corrupt officials of the present day be taxed to a certain degree, for the good of the Chinese people for national educational purposes. This appeal has made a fine impression on the Chinese commercial houses in this province, but there are people who are of opinion that this is part of a plot by the Peking authorities to induce the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of all the provinces to pass the proposed income tax, and then, by force, the militarists and politicians will finally get the real benefit. The subject will be discussed in the coming general conference of the Chambers of Commerce to be held in Shanghai in May, and circulars have been sent to all provinces.

MAKING A RETIRING TUCHUN PAY.

General Chang Kuang-chuan, the retiring Anfu Tuchun of Kansu, is expected at the Kuangyintang railway station on the 29th instant en route for Peking, but the Ministry of Communications refused to provide a free special car for him on the Pien-Lu and the Peking-Hankow railways. General Kuang suffered no inconvenience at the hands of the Kansu Mohammedans, but when his party reached the vicinity of Hsian he was forced to disburse one hundred thousand dollars as free gifts to Chen Shu-fan's troops. General Chang will be safe when he sets his feet on Kaifeng, because General Chao is preparing to receive him and his party on friendly terms.

"SOLDIER STUDENTS."

General Wu Pei-fu has left Kaifeng for his Headquarters in Loyang to superintend the training of his "soldier students" there. General Wu has enlisted five hundred young men who will be trained as "soldier students" and he says if the scheme proves workable, he will then train more young men on the same lines and then gradually, instead of ninety per cent. of the Chinese soldiers being illiterate as they are at present, China will have an army which will compare favourably with the soldiers of the advanced foreign Powers in training and education. When interviewed, General Wu said that his scheme is to reorganize the army on modern lines by gradual steps. He has no intention of disputing with any leader or leaders for political supremacy.

THE POLITICAL DOCTRINE OF THE THREE "NOS."

The members of the Kwangtung provincial assembly, recently, passed a resolution this morning strongly denouncing Dr. Chen Tu-hsiang, former professor of the Peking University, who was expelled from Peking by the police as a dangerous nihilist, but was appointed Educational Director of Kwangtung by Dr. Sun Yat-sen some time ago. The resolution demanded that the Canton Government should dismiss Dr. Chen, and expel him from Canton without delay. The charges which have been brought against Dr. Chen, who is one of the leaders of the Chinese "new thought movement," are numerous, but the most serious is that since his arrival in Canton last winter from Peking, he has been preaching "the doctrine of three Nos," viz.: "No Government, No property, and No religion" among the young generation of the South-west, so that unless they say, he is expelled, the ancient Chinese morals relating to Government property and religion will be destroyed, and the Chinese will then be reduced to the condition of savages.

THE QUESTION OF EXTRA TERRITORIALITY.

According to a telegram from the Government to Dr. Wellington Koo, Chief Chinese delegate to the Council of the League of Nations, Dr. Wong Chung-hui will retain his official rank as Chief of the Supreme Court of China while representing the Republic legally in the League. It is believed that this will strengthen the position of Dr. Wong when presenting to the Council of the League China's claims for the abolition of extra-territoriality by the Powers in China. In this work, Dr. Wong will be assisted by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Padoux, advisers to the Chinese Government. The Russian newspaper in Shanghai, recently, printed an article on a decision in the Chinese High Court of Justice, speaking well of the Chinese reorganized judiciary. This has been translated into Chinese and printed in the vernacular papers.

A CHINESE PRESS CONFERENCE.

At the suggestion of the Canton Press Association, the Chinese Press Associations of Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai have now agreed to hold the second general Press Conference of China on May 6th this year in Peking. The first Press Conference was held in Canton last year. The third will probably be held in Shanghai next year. One of the subjects which will be discussed in the coming Press Congress in the capital will be how to utilize the Chinese public opinion, if there is any in the country at the moment, to bring about the reunification of the republic. The coming Press Conference will be independent, and no assistance or advice will be received from Government sources.

COUNTERFEIT HALF SOVEREIGNS.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

Shopkeepers and others will be well advised to be chary of accepting half-sovereigns which may be proffered in Hongkong. A few days ago a passenger on the s.s. *Taipei*, bound for Java, was arrested in possession of 988 counterfeit half-sovereigns, bearing the head of the late Queen Victoria, and the shield with the Royal Standard, and the date 1887. The man was granted bail of \$2,000, but has disappeared. His bail has been forfeited, and the coins confiscated. The half-sovereigns are a very good imitation, and of nearly the standard quality. They would easily deceive the unwary and the date, 1887, upon them will be the detail which should put any one who may be offered one upon his guard. We understand that these coins are frequently made in the interior of China and taken to Java, where they are passed off upon unsuspecting coolies.

JARDINE'S COTTON MILL AMALGAMATION.

THE SCHEME APPROVED.

The great amalgamation scheme which was made public a week or so ago in connection with The Ewo, Kung Yik, and Yangtzeppoo Cotton Mills has now been accomplished.

Meetings of the shareholders of the three local Companies were held last week at which the scheme was approved. The new company will have an authorized capital of Tls. 6,000,000, of which Tls. 4,000,000 will be issued. The capital will consist of 1,000,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 5 each, and 10,000 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of Tls. 100 each, of which 9,000 will be issued. The 9,000 preference shares will be issued in order to redeem the existing preference shares of the Ewo and Yangtzeppoo mills, which are valued at Tls. 90,000.

The scheme of purchase of the three companies by the new company is briefly, as follows:—
Ewo sells to the new company for 400,000 ordinary shares at Tls. 5 the Kung Yik 150,000 ordinary shares at Tls. 5 each, plus a cash payment of Tls. 60,000; and the Yangtzeppoo for 250,000 shares at Tls. 5 each and a cash payment of Tls. 88,000.

The proportionate values of shares will be one old share in the Ewo equivalent to 20 shares in the new company; the Kung Yik old share will be equivalent to 20 shares in the new company; and for the Yangtzeppoo, four old shares for five new.

The cash payments of Tls. 90,000 (that is Tls. 1.20 per share) to Kung Yik shareholders and Tls. 88,000 (that is 44 cents per share) to Yangtzeppoo shareholders are necessitated to establish the proportionate relationship between the different companies.

The new company comes into existence on April 5th, 1921.

It is not proposed to issue any shares for cash in the first instance.

RUBBER SLUMP.

LONDON BLOCKS RESTRICTION POLICY.

The following official communiqué is published in the Straits papers:—

On March 28th, His Excellency received a deputation representing the Rubber Planting Industry and at their request telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for permission to publish for public information and comment a bill drafted by them to provide for temporary restriction in the output of rubber. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed in reply that he is unable to sanction publication of the bill by Government, but has no objection to full publicity being given by the industry to the proposals they have submitted to Government.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL APPEAL.

THE CANTON RESPONSE.

Mr. H. S. Stetson, the Hon. Treasurer of the fund raised at Canton in aid of the London Hospital, sends us a statement of the accounts which shows subscriptions amounting to H.K. \$372.60. Tickets for the concert sold, \$340. Tom-bola proceeds, \$307. Mr. Courtney's 1920; Chinese raffle (net amount), \$107.50. Mrs. Mowbray Jones' Doll raffle, \$75; proceeds from stalls and vendors, \$325.90; proceeds of auction of wrist watch, \$75-\$440. The whole gives a net total of \$4,072.60. The sum of \$491.12s. 6d. has been remitted to London, and an amount of \$33.90 remains to be collected.

KOBE'S TWO ANNIVERSARIES MAMMOTH MEETING.

Kobe is celebrating two anniversaries; one is the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the port to foreign trade, and the other the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of municipal government. The former celebration should have been held in 1911 but was put off on account of the war.

Over 20,000 invitations were issued to attend a mammoth open air meeting in the Okrayama Park on the 29th inst.

In connection with the recent case of assault on a French lady in the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, Mr. J. A. Berthet, of No. 21, Markham Road, has asked for it to be stated that he is not the Mr. Berthet mentioned in H.M. Supreme Court, the unidentified person who came in for so much apparently deserved censure during the hearing.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

The yearly meeting of shareholders of this Company was held at the offices, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, at noon, yesterday. Mr. John Johnston (Chairman) presided and there were also present:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. J. H. Wallace (Directors), Mr. R. M. Dyer (Chief Manager), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Messrs. G. C. Moxon, M. A. Ruzuck, W. F. Clark, W. Budge, Fred. Ellis, E. Abraham, J. W. Graham, A. O. Lang, F. Smyth, R. K. Kwok, Chan Siu Ki, A. R. Lowe, A. R. Austin, T. E. Pearce, H. Percy Smith, Ho Leung, H. M. S. Nemaize, (shareholders) and Mr. E. I. Hosie (acting secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The Directors' report and statement of accounts, together with the auditors' report for the year 1920, having been in your possession for the past three weeks, I propose with your permission to take them as read. I trust they will meet your state of affairs, of which the figures in front of you give evidence, is due mainly to the large amount of shipbuilding and repair work undertaken in 1920, and also partly to the fall in sterling exchange which took place during that period, and which more than compensated us for what we have had to set aside against differences on a rising exchange market during the past few years. The ships we have constructed continue to give every satisfaction to their owners, and you will doubtless be glad to hear that we have sufficient shipbuilding work in hand to keep our yards fully employed during 1921—(applause).

The new shipbuilding yard and shops, which my predecessor referred to last year, are now completed and in full swing, without them the vast amount of work we now have in progress would have been impossible. The improvements in hand include: the installation of electrically driven pumps at our dry docks at Kowloon, a new general office and drawing office, and also some more houses for our European staff. Our new salvage tug, the *Henry Keswick*, is just about completed. This vessel takes the place of the *David Gillett*, lost on war service, and will be one of the finest vessels of its type afloat in the world. Old buildings are being cleared away on the ground where we propose to put our large new dry dock, and the advisability of commencing some of the work on this dock will be considered very shortly.

Turning to the accounts you will notice we have written off a large amount for depreciation. This includes all our older buildings, plant and machinery, additions and improvements made to Cosmo-politan Dock during the year, 20 per cent. off other additions, 20 per cent. off floating plant, and 10 per cent. off the remainder. The amount we put to reserve will bring this fund to \$4,000,000 which in view of future developments I am sure you will consider advisable. The cost of the staff represents 20 per cent. of their annual salaries, and I trust you will consider that this has been well earned—(applause). With these few remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and after they have been seconded I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions that shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. G. C. Moxon said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is with very great pleasure that I rise to second the proposal now before this meeting. To those of us who have for many years past watched the growth of this Company it affords deep satisfaction to see such realization of our highest hopes. This Company I need hardly remind you is a dollar company and there is no doubt the reasonably low priced silver is of the greatest advantage to us in enabling us to compete with rival concerns operating on a gold basis. The high dollar created by war exigencies could hardly remain with us for ever and I think our Board have handled a very difficult situation with great skill—as the balance sheet before you justifies. (Applause.) So much for the financial side.

As to the technical side I am sure that our shareholders will agree with me that we owe more than ordinary thanks to our capable and hard-working Chief Manager and to his most efficient staff. (Applause.) Whether shipping suffers from temporary phases of bad times, or not, I venture to predict that so long as Hongkong remains a British Colony our Dock Company will prosper greatly in common with other well managed public companies in this thriving outpost of our Empire—(Applause).

With the improvements which have been carried out in extensions and progress, this Company, within the next few years, will be in a position to compare very favourably with any of the largest shipbuilding and repairing yards in the world—(Applause). It is a noteworthy fact that these improvements have actually been paid for out of revenue. It must be remembered that the capital of this Company is very small in comparison with its working capacity. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts now before you—(Applause).

JAVA SUGAR CROP.

A Woltveden message, dated March 18th, says:—
The sugar market continues depressed, with no prospects of any improvement before the end of April when the amount of Cuban output is known. The prospects for the Java crop for 1921 are doubtful. Many factories, especially in West Java, are expecting an early campaign of taxation.

The Java crop of the trust factories is 25.3 million piculs, of which 13.2 millions is superior and 10.1 millions brown sugar. Of this 5,000,000 piculs superior, 1,505,000 channel, 1,338,000 Muscavados, and 50,000 syrup sugar has so far been sold.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND FALSE PRETENCES.

EVIDENCE OF PRINTERS.

The hearing of the case in which Sham Lai Seng, managing partner of the Kowloon Stores, is charged with forgery and false pretences, was continued at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

The complainant, Mr. J. H. van Genep Lahr, managing director of the Holland Pacific Trading Co., Ltd., alleges that the defendant cut down a contract form, which had been signed but only partially filled up, in order to forge a document purporting to be a receipt entitling the defendant to \$5,000 from the complainant.

The defence is that the receipt is a genuine document and is a receipt for a deposit of \$5,000, made by defendant as security for goods he undertook to sell for the complainant's firm.

Mr. D. H. Blake (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), for the defendant.

In addition to the evidence of the complainant's printer, who was in the box at the last hearing.

Mr. V. C. Labrum, manager of the printing works of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., was called. He said he had been 20 years in the printing trade. He pointed out that the words at the foot of the alleged forged receipt form exactly coincided in position, relative to the right hand bottom corner, with the corresponding words on the larger contract forms. The witness remarked that if the same type had been used for printing a tear-off pad, it would be most unlikely that it would be placed in exactly the same relation to the right hand bottom corner in the second printing job. The odds were 100 to one against such a thing happening. Further, the first and last sheets of a tear-off pad often showed indications of gum running over the edge, but this sheet had gum on both back and front; it could not be both first and last sheet.

The left hand edge of the receipt form was not square. This inaccuracy would not be likely to occur if the forms were machine-cut.

Mr. Crew: The receipt form has every appearance of having been torn out of a pad.

Witness: It looks to me as if it has been camouflaged.

Is it a clever camouflage? Well, it could have been done better. He could have put the sheet into a pad, gummed it in, and then torn it out again.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

PAWNBROKER REPRIMANDED.

THEFT BY OFFICE BOY.

Before Mr. Lindell at the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese office boy employed by Messrs. Mustard & Co. was charged with the theft of five "Baby Ben" alarm clocks, valued at \$25, the property of the firm.

The accused pleaded "guilty."

Inspector Ingham said that the accused, who had already pawned one of the clocks, was arrested while attempting to dispose of another.

Mr. Scott, of Messrs. Mustard & Company, said that he did not wish to press the charge.

Upon the accused's brother undertaking to enter into a bond on his behalf, the Magistrate bound the defendant over in the sum of \$200 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Inspector Ingham pointed out that the pawnbroker received one of the clocks in pawn with the shop ticket still attached to it.

The pawnbroker told the Magistrate that he did not notice the clock. He took the clock in pawn for \$1.60. Remarking that by his carelessness the pawnbroker might have made himself answerable to a charge of receiving stolen property, the Magistrate ordered the clock to be returned to Messrs. Mustard & Co., without payment to the pawnbroker.

CHINESE OFFICER'S AMMUNITION.

LOCAL REGULATIONS MAKE NO DISTINCTION.

Charged before Mr. Lindell at the Magistrate's yesterday, with having unlawful possession of 90 rounds of ammunition, a Chinese said that this contraband belonged to his brother, an officer of the Kwangtung Army who recently arrived here from Fukien.

The brother, who handed his badge of office to the Magistrate for inspection, undertook all responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Lindell suggested that the matter should be referred to the Captain Superintendent of Police, but Sergeant Dick, who conducted the prosecution, said that this was not necessary as the regulations recognized no distinction in the case of officers.

Mr. Lindell imposed a fine of \$10 and ordered the ammunition to be confiscated.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tramcar the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 33, Queen's Road, Central.

—ADVT. [602]

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

FIRE BRIGADE AND TELEPHONE SERVICES CRITICISED.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held, yesterday afternoon, at the offices of the Chamber. In the absence, through indisposition, of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone presided.

The following members were present: Messrs. the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. H. Bell), Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. Monteith Webb), Botelho Bros. (Mr. P. V. Botelho), Bradley & Co., Ltd. (Messrs. J. A. Plummer and T. W. Hill), British American Tobacco Co. China, Ltd. (Mr. H. Kennett), Butterfield & Swire (Messrs. G. T. Edkins and T. H. R. Shaw), Britto & Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. Espinal), Messrs. British Borneo Timber Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. M. Lakin), Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. (Mr. J. H. Wallace), Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. (Mr. D. G. M. Bernard), Carters (Mr. J. C. Penobsky), China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. (Messrs. S. H. Bennett and Sherry), China Light and Power Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. J. Hawker), China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd. (Mr. C. W. J. Hawker), Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. H. Elliott), Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. M. Dodwell), Donnelly & Whyte (Mr. L. M. Whyte), Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co. (Mr. M. E. F. Airey), Walter Ford & Co. (Mr. Arthur Samy), Gaudet & Co., Ltd. (Mr. C. Bond), Gibb Livingstone & Co. (Mr. A. O. Lang), Gilman & Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. Miskin), Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. J. Hawker), T. E. Griffiths, Ltd. (Mr. R. G. Hall), W. A. Hannibal & Co. (Mr. J. Robertson), Hausmann, Kern & Co. (Mr. C. Hausmann), Holland China Trading Co. (Mr. Van Andel), Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. R. Marshall), Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. J. Hawker), Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Mr. A. G. Stephen), Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. (Mr. R. M. Dyer), J. D. Hutcheson & Co. (Mr. T. E. Pearce), Sir R. Ho Tung, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone), Lowe, Hingham & Matthews (Mr. A. B. Lowe), W. E. Loxley & Co. (Mr. W. S. Patten), Marine Insurance Association of Hongkong (Mr. D. K. Blair), J. R. Michael & Co. (Mr. Vivian Benjamin), Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. (Mr. P. L. Knight), New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. J. W. Stackhouse), North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. W. F. Townsend), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O. Reis & Co. (Mr. J. H. Brister), Alex. Ross & Co. (Messrs. Alex. Ross and A. S. D. Couland), J. M. da Rocha & Co. (Mr. M. da Rocha), David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. S. Gubbay), E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. H. Dutton), Shaw, Tomes & Co. (Mr. W. J. Hawker), H. Skott & Co. (Mr. G. E. Wotton), De Sousa & Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. N. D'Almeida Remedios), Stewart Bros. (Mr. Evan Ormiston), The Textile Co. (Mr. D. M. Larkins), Mr. F. P. Talati, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. (Mr. Paul Lander), C. E. Warren & Co. (Mr. C. E. Warren), and Harry Wicking & Co. (Mr. Andrew Forbes).

THE HON. MR. JOHN JOHNSTONE'S SPEECH.

The Chairman said:—I regret to state that your Chairman, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, is not yet sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to permit of his conducting this meeting, and under the circumstances you will, I trust, excuse me for taking the chair. The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and we will with your permission, adopt the usual course and take them as read. As will be seen from the report, a diversity of matters have occupied the attention of the Committee, several of which are now assuming the character of hardy annuals. Before dealing with these I would ask you to bear in mind that the subjects of the speech and remarks from the chair on these occasions are largely at the discretion of the Chairman, which, being the case, do not blame Mr. Holyoak for anything I may say tonight with which you do not agree. (Laughter.)

Our title, "The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce," rightly implies that we are a "general" in the sense that all nationalities doing business in Hongkong are entitled to membership, and as we are all striving towards the same end—namely, an improvement of the trade relations of the Colony with China—we welcome all to our fold. It must not be forgotten, however, that this is a British Colony and we cannot be "blamed" if, therefore, we incline to British methods and put forward British ideas with what may seem to members of other nationalities, undue emphasis. Judging by the increasing number of foreign firms who have established themselves in Hongkong of late years, the disabilities under which they labour appear to be outweighed by the advantages they gain under British rule, or the methods this Chamber adopts in handling their affairs. I will ask you to bear these views in mind, gentlemen, in following me through a brief review of our activities during the year 1920, and to be mindful that although a General Chamber in name, we are British at bottom, and do not propose to stir over incidents merely because they hurt people's feelings or hurt them, whether they be our own nationals or not.

CONFERENCE IN SHANGHAI.

I would first refer to the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai. In my opinion, the importance attaching to this annual meeting cannot be over-estimated, not because it happens to be British, but because of its general bearing on the trade of China. It deserves the most active support of all those in a position to give it, and I trust Hongkong will continue to do her share in bringing forward questions which effect the welfare of all who rely upon trade with China for their livelihood. This Chamber should also make a point of sending one or two members of our Committee to attend the annual meeting.

EDUCATION.

Your Committee consider that this is a matter of the utmost importance to the future of our trade relations with China, and so far as lies in their power, have and are endeavouring to assist young China to acquire a thorough knowledge of English and the best traditions, business or otherwise, which a knowledge of this language confers. In the respect of funds for educational purposes, we are a long way behind our American cousins, who, with their Rockefeller and Y.M.C.A. Institutes, are enabled to attend to the education and look after the welfare of returned students in a manner which redounds to their credit and makes for the propagation of American ideals. Whilst we are content in the knowledge that the aims and objects of our American cousins coincide with our own in these matters; and that where the two English-speaking races are pulling together as they will always do—there is little to complain of, yet it galls us to continue to play second fiddle, especially when we believe that much more could, and should, be done.

It is the opinion of your Committee that in this matter the Hongkong Government should play a greater part. They should remember that Hongkong represents the "lips," Canton the "mouth" of the Southern Provinces of China and that Hongkong by reason of her situation is from a merchant point of view to all intents and purposes a part of China. The Government should abandon their parochial point of view and take a more general interest in all questions affecting China and our business relations with her. It is trade that has made this place, and it is to trade the Government must look to support it, and in return we look for and expect assistance in questions which, in our opinion, make for the good of that trade.

CABLE DELAYS.

This year shows a distinct improvement of our telegraphic service over that of the last few years, although of necessity we have kept this matter always before us. With the assistance of associated bodies everything has been done to improve on those responsible the absolute necessity for a quick and reliable telegraphic service. Happily this should be realised in the near future and I think it fitting I should acknowledge that the Associated Cable Companies are doing their utmost to meet the requirements of the business community. True, even now we are occasionally subject to rather long delays, but I am afraid these are inconveniences we must now and again meet philosophically, until the Cable Companies' programme is completely carried out.

DIAPHONE SYSTEM OF FOG SIGNALS IN HONGKONG WATERS.

Your Chairman at last year's meeting was able to announce that the Government had agreed to the adoption of the China Coast System of Storm Signals, thus securing uniformity. Dealing further with "Aids to Navigation," we have this year forwarded to the Local Authorities a resolution recommending that the Diaphone System of Fog Signals be installed at the approaches to Hongkong. The resolution was the outcome of a debate at the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China held at Shanghai, and it is to be regretted that I cannot at the moment report any further developments.

CROWN AGENTS.

For some years now we, in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce in the Straits and F.M.S. and Colombo, have endeavoured to induce the Colonial Office to abandon the practice of requisitioning for Government supplies through the Crown Agents, and this year a memorial was drawn up and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, strongly urging our views. Previous to the despatch of this memorial the Colonial Office had replied to our earlier representations that they had no intention of abandoning this practice, consequently I do not feel very sanguine that we shall receive much sympathy from the Colonial Office.

DELAYS TO INWARD MAILS.

This is another of our old evils which at last is beginning to show signs of abating, although during the year Singapore Post Office managed to cause us great inconvenience at every available opportunity. Members will no doubt be interested to read the correspondence from Singapore which they will find in the Appendix of the report, and I may add that Singapore never appears to miss a chance of making a mess.

PILLAGE OF CARGO.

As an aftermath of the war ports all over the world are suffering very severely from the depredations of organised bodies of cargo thieves in which respect Hongkong is far from being an exception. Of course, the local state of affairs is due to causes peculiar to the East, and I feel that, to combat this evil, measures should be taken that will cover certain local conditions that work in favour of the cargo thieves. As a result of reports from members, a letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary making certain suggestions that we considered would help to suppress their activities. The reply received suggested that the onus lies with the shipping companies and not with the Government to see that the laws of the land as regards stealing and receiving are carried out. Now, I do not presume to set myself up as an authority on police matters, but if the only qualification for an administrative position in the police is that one has successfully filled the position of Chairman of the Sanitary Board, I am encouraged to offer the advice that special attention be paid to the receivers of stolen property when pilferage itself would become negligible, and some very illuminating facts as to how it is done might come to light.

RICE SHIPMENTS TO THE U.S.A.

As you all know, the rice business of this Colony passed through a severe crisis during the year, and many firms here found to their cost that certain American buyers would repudiate their contracts on the flimsiest excuse, when the market went against them. The reason put forward for their attitude was that buyers in Cuba to whom San Francisco had sold were not honouring their contracts, a reason which appears to me to betray a very extraordinary business morality. In view of this, the request of the Rice Association of California that this Chamber should arrange for merchants here to refuse to quote for shipments of rice to Cuba is difficult to explain. The action taken by exporters in this Colony in refusing to be dictated to in this connection would, however, appear to have been sound.

As though these troubles were not sufficient, the local Chinese General Chamber of Commerce thought fit to address a letter to this Chamber which, knowing the true facts of the case, I consider was extremely impudent. This letter you will find on page 229 of the report. The matter was referred to the Association of Exporters for advice and the Chamber's reply will be found on page 236 where we pointed out that if the Chinese dealers themselves had noted according to the advice they now gave they would have had no reason to regret business concluded with local foreign merchants of standing, and also they were reminded of the inadvisability of people in glass houses throwing stones.

SHIPMENT CLAUSE IN BILLS OF LADING.

Arising from the same cause, i.e., the endeavour merchant firms and some American banks were making to repudiate contracts, the Bill of Lading, a somewhat complicated document, but one which had stood the test of many years, was seized upon as a means of escape from a bad bargain, and an infinite amount of trouble was caused to local merchants. Banks and shipowners alike by the action adopted by a certain class of American Bank and trader who, to save his own skin, was quite prepared to sacrifice the reputation for fair dealing of his fellow-countrymen. Repudiation of a bargain by a merchant is a merchantable risk which can be and is guarded against. Repudiation of a Bank credit is a far more serious affair and the action of some American Banks in going back on their own credits could only serve to complicate "ordinary trade" difficulties already sufficiently difficult, and bring into disrepute the reputation of their fellow-countrymen—banker and merchant alike. This matter was dealt with at Shanghai last November.

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.

Recent fires, both in Hongkong and Kowloon, have clearly proved that the Colony has outgrown the existing organization and equipment of the Hongkong Fire Brigade, and the matter is one that should receive the immediate attention of the Government. Personnel, equipment, distribution of gear, water mains and the system of alarms, all require early attention. Further to the foregoing, cases of the fire engine being employed for the carriage of beggars, and the whole of the motor gear and personnel proceeding to Repulse Bay to attend a match fire do not impress one with any high opinion of the methods of supervision.

Representations to the Government evoked the reply that the full investigation of Fire Brigade matters was awaiting the return of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, and now that this gentleman is again in the Colony I hope to hear that steps are being taken which will cause us to alter our present opinion that the Brigade—other than the rank and file on whom the hard work falls and who do their best with the material to hand—is a standing disgrace to a Crown Colony. I suggest for consideration that properly equipped, a highly efficient Fire Brigade could be raised—in the case of Shanghai—with three trained foreigners and the balance Chinese. (Applause.)

GENERAL.

There are many other matters dealt with in the report on which I could speak but an end must be made somewhere, and I will conclude my remarks by reference to a matter which this Chamber considers to be of the utmost importance, i.e., the appointment of a permanent Commercial Secretary in Hongkong.

It is an open secret that, being the nominee of a different department, the post in Hongkong has not been altogether a bed of roses and I appeal to the Hongkong Government to sink their petty jealousies in the furtherance of what may really be termed their own interests.

We do not want a Government cadet whose hands are tied, work hampered, and judgment overshadowed by thoughts of where his bread and butter comes from!

ACCOUNTS.

These, I think, must be accepted as highly satisfactory. I do not propose to dwell on them but after they have been seconded shall be very pleased to answer any questions arising therefrom.

Mr. W. L. PATTENDEN said: It gives me much pleasure to second the resolution now before the meeting, and I feel sure that I am expressing the wishes of the members of this Chamber in thanking the Chairman, Committee, and Secretariat for the excellent work done during the past year—a year that has not been without its anxieties. I do not wish to enlarge on anything the Chairman has said in his excellent speech but I should like, if I may be allowed to do so, to support his remarks with regard to educational work, and the action of the combined Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai last year. I do not think the importance of this work can be too strongly emphasized. We, in Hongkong, cannot perhaps give as much material support as we should like as, after all, we are a comparatively small community; but I hope that the associated Chambers of Commerce at home, whose interests are very largely bound up with China, will be brought to realise the extreme importance and urgency of supporting generously educational work in this country—not merely in Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai—but in all other centres where it has been carried on, often, as I know personally, under great disabilities. I understand that Mr. Johnstone is shortly leaving us, and I am sure that I am expressing the feelings of all members of this Chamber in saying that we shall regret the loss of his valuable services. Mr. Johnstone has been largely bound up in commercial matters not only in Hongkong, but also in other parts of China, and his services will be greatly missed. I am sure the hearty good wishes of the Chamber go with him on his departure. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The report and accounts were adopted.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. ANDREW FORBES proposed, and Mr. B. MONTEITH WEBB seconded, the election of the following Committee: Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Chairman), Mr. A. O. Lang (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, J. A. Plummer, G. M. Dodwell, G. T. Edkins, A. G. Stephen, P. L. Knight, A. S. Gubbay, D. G. M. Bernard.

The Chairman suggested the substitution of Mr. Bernard's name for his own, as he is leaving the Colony, and this was agreed to.

NEW FIRMS ELECTED.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. O. Lang, the following new members of the Chamber elected during the year, were confirmed:—Messrs. Britto & Co., Ltd., Bank of East Asia, Ltd., Harroff & Co., Carters, Chan Yue Teng, Honter & Co., Ltd., Hausmann Kern & Co., Hinit & Co., South China Produce Co., The Sandoz Chemical Works, Basle, Switzerland, and The Hoy Sun, Flash crackers, Co., Mr. H. C. Best, Mr. C. Franklin, F.I.C., and Mr. K. S. Pavri.

The Membership at 31st December stood at 103, viz., 169 firms and 27 individual members.

Mr. H. Percy Smith said that last year he attended the annual meeting to call attention to what he considered was the unsatisfactory state of the telephone service in the Colony. The Chairman then replied that there was, at that time, in the Colony a telephone expert from whom great things were expected. Mr. Smith suggested that most people had not found those good things and he begged again to call the attention of the Chamber to the very unsatisfactory condition of the telephone service. (Applause.)

The Chairman replied that he quite agreed with Mr. Percy Smith's remarks about the unsatisfactory telephone service. His remark that there was a telephone expert in Hongkong about this time last year was quite correct. He would add that the report which that gentleman was putting forward arrived in his office that morning. It would be communicated to the Government forthwith, and he trusted that as a result of that report, the telephone service would be improved. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

The win of the Meteor (Captain F. T. Wheeler) in the motor-boat race of eight miles in the V.R.C. Regatta was a remarkable one, as the Meteor gave the scratch boat, Capt. Jim a start of 46 minutes. The winning boat conceded six minutes to the "Scylla," a fast Thorncraft-engined boat, which was beaten by three minutes.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

have just received

NEW STOCKS

for the

RAINY SEASON

BURBERRY

RAINCOATS

There is just that SOMETHING about the style of a genuine Burberry that makes all the difference.

"ZAMBRENE" TRIPLE-PROOF RAINCOATS.

LIGHT RUBBER WATERPROOFS.

UMBRELLAS, OVERSHOES.

MOTOR CYCLISTS' OVERALLS.

PHILLIPS RUBBER SOLES & HEELS.

Lane, Crawford & Co.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

SHIPCHANDLERS.

COMPLETE SHIP'S OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH-IMPORTERS.

ENGINEER'S TOOLS, BLOCKS AND TACKLE.

HEMP AND MANILA ROPES ALL SIZES.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR DOBBIE McINNES'S NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

JUST UNPACKED

"BROADWOOD"

"BABY" GRAND PIANO

(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).

A REVELATION IN

TONE, TOUCH & DESIGN.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST UNPACKED

GENTLEMEN'S

KNITTED NECKWEAR

IN MANY SMART DESIGNS.

These are hand-made of High-Class Silks.

Gentlemen who prefer this kind of Neckwear should not miss seeing them.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
OF SINGAPORE, the owner of the Steamship "HONG WAN," are prepared to negotiate for the SALE of the VESSEL and all appurtenances at present on board. Full particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company at No. 81, King Street, Singapore, or at No. 26, Wise Lane Street, Hongkong.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING
will be held (weather permitting) at the HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd, commencing at 3 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club. Members and Seafarers in uniform Half-price. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

CABARET DINNER DANCE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2nd.

SIGNOR ANTONIO MOLINARI

The Manner Tenor

Assisted by

SIGNORA MOLINARI

Soprano

GEMS FROM POPULAR MASTERPIECES

SUNG IN ITALIAN AND ENGLISH.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON,

SEMI-SACRED CONCERT.

[708]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

BANKRUPTCY No. 29 of 1920.

A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND is

tended to be declared in the matter

of THE WINE LOOSE FIRM adjudicated bankrupt

on the 8th day of January, 1921.

Creditors who have not proved their debts by

the 31st day of May, 1921, will be excluded.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1921.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A.,

Trustee.

[584]

S/S "EURANA"

From Baltimore, Md. Sept. 21st, 1921.

Arrived Hongkong, March 29th, 1921.

IN consequence of an accident to the above

vesse's Machinery, Consignees will be

required to sign a General Average Bond and

pay to the Underwriter a deposit of 25

per cent. of value of cargo on account of

General Average expenses before delivery of

such cargo can be taken.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,

Agents for

GREEN STAR STEAMSHIP

CORPORATION.

Hongkong, March 29th, 1921.

[700]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions

from Mrs. SAMUEL, to sell by Public

Auction,

On SATURDAY,

the 2nd April, 1921, commencing at 10 A.M., at

Craigiebarn, the Park.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

including—

A large quantity of Superior Blackwood

Furniture and Carvings.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Friday, 2 P.M.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

[704]

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of

a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines,

to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTI-

TUTE and to be managed for the joint use of

the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint

Board of Directors. A portion of the sum

raised will be devoted to the erection of a Per-

manent Stone Memorial which will be put in

and at an early date.

Lists may be found at—

Messrs. Leas & Crawford,

" Kelly & Walsh,

" Morris,

" Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

The Hongkong Club,

Hongkong Orchestral Club,

Club Leicesters,

" Engineers' Institute,

" Victoria Recreation Club,

" Kowloon Cricket Club,

" Kowloon Bowling Club,

" Peak Club,

" Club de Tennis,

" Omeigowen Club.

M. J. BREEN,

Hon. Secretary,

War Memorial Committee.

Hongkong, December 16th, 1920.

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TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

All preliminary notices of forthcoming

meetings, lectures and entertainments,

sent for insertion in the news columns of the

Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the

rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June

of last year) providing that they do not occupy

more than four lines. In future if this space is

exceeded they will be placed in the advertising

columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will

be held at the Office of the undersigned at

Yoon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th MARCH.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th

March, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed

dealing with the remuneration to the Managing

Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers,

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, March 10th 1921.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. OF

LONDON hereby give notice that in conse-

quence of the present names being in vogue

when running under the German Flag, we have

applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47

of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect

of the ship "Kwong Eng" of Singapore, official

number 150114 of gross tonnage 1080 tons,

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PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for

Box P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BO.

RR. BV.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving Colony.

5-seater BUICK CAR, \$1,550. Excellent

running order. Write Box K. X. of Daily Press

Office.

TO LET

COMMODOUS OFFICE in Alexandra

Building, immediate possession.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

Alexandra Building.

[685]

TO LET

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in

one block) 18 to 19, Connaught Road

Central (with use of lift). "A. L."

Apply to—

Care of Daily Press Office.

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TO LET

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office

14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor.

Apply to—

ROOM No. 1.

[131]

FOR SALE

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak

District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden.

Early possession.

Apply to—

Box No. 588,

Care of Daily Press Office.

[688]

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDIAN ARMY POLICY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AGAINST MILITARY BURDENS.

DELHI, March 28th.

The Legislative Assembly has accepted resolutions whose object it was to assert the principle that the purpose of the Indian Army was to meet the requirements of the defence of India, and that India should not be saddled with greater military burdens necessitated by the Imperial policy, also that the Indian Army should not be employed outside India, except in a grave emergency. The resolutions, however, agreed as regards the employment of Indian troops for garrison duty overseas with the consent of the Indian Government at the expense of the Imperial Government.

GRUESOME SLAVERY SCANDAL.

FARMER ACCUSED OF MURDERING ELEVEN NEGROES.

LONDON, March 28th.

A New York telegram says it is reported from Macon (Georgia) that eleven bodies of negroes have been found in a river or buried in the fields. The negroes are said to have been killed by a local farmer, John Williams, and his foreman, in order to prevent them giving information that he forced them to work as slaves in order to pay off money they owed him. Six corpses were found in a river with the skulls broken, and hands and feet manacled. Heavy weights were attached to the bodies. The remaining five were shot.

Investigation by a Coroner's jury showed that all the dead were shoes soled with rubber of a distinctive pattern so they could easily be tracked if they had tried to escape.

AUSTRIAN PROBLEM.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TRIES TO FIND SOLUTION.

PARIS, March 28th.

The League of Nations Financial Committee is concentrating on the Austrian problem, which, it is understood, is now being approached in a business-like spirit. It is understood that substantial progress has already been made, and it is confidently anticipated that a workable scheme will be evolved in a few days.

THE DELEGATES.

PARIS, March 28th.

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations met this morning to consider the financial measures necessary to help Austria.

The delegates are for France, M. Avenol, for Great Britain, M. Meyer (Sir William Meyer), for the Netherlands, M. Heijmans, and for Japan, Mr. Mori. — *Havas*.

PROHIBITION AGITATION IN INDIA.

ATTACKS ON LIQUOR SHOPS.

NAGPUR, March 28th.

There was a recrudescence of looting of liquor shops on March 28th. The police, who were searching for the perpetrators of the crime, were stoned by a large crowd, and replied with rifle-fire, causing a number of casualties.

GREAT GREEK VICTORY.

ATHENS, March 28th.

The fall of Afium Karahissar is officially confirmed.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

FELT FOR TWO HOURS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 28th.

Very severe earthquake tremors have been recorded, lasting for two hours. The disturbance is estimated to be 1,000 miles from Washington.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

PARIS, March 28th.

England beat France at Rugby football by 10 points to 6.

SINN FEIN INCENDIARISM.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 28th.

Seven Irishmen charged with arson at Jarrow in connection with the stack fires in Northumberland have been remanded in custody. Two men have been detained in connection with incendiary at Newcastle.

Special precautions against incendiary have been taken in London. The guard at the Bank of England has been strengthened, and armed police are patrolling the dock areas and the Houses of Parliament. The Government offices are closely guarded. A motor squad at Scotland Yard is constantly ready for any emergency. It is stated that the authorities have evidence of an organised conspiracy, the participants in which are well supplied with money and motor-cars.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN INDIA.

MR. BEPIN CHANDRA PAL AS APOSTLE OF COMPROMISE.

CALCUTTA, March 28th.

In the course of a remarkable presidential address to the Bengal section of the National Congress, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal suggested a compromise with the British Government based on complete home rule within a decade, with the immediate repeal of oppressive legislation, also warning against Mr. Gandhi's overbearing influence in the Congress. Nevertheless, the conference unanimously adopted the non-co-operation programme drawn up at Nagpur, whereupon Mr. Chandra Pal proceeded to leave the hall, but was persuaded to remain.

GERMAN COMMUNISTS.

ADOPTING SINN FEIN TACTICS.

LONDON, March 28th.

A telegram from Oppeln indicates that German Communists in Silesia are adopting Sinn Fein tactics. British troops were being rushed to quell Red riots in the southern section of the plebiscite zone when the Communists attacked the train, thirteen soldiers being slightly wounded. The assailants fled when the train stopped.

DEMPSY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

DOUBTS REGARDING OFFER.

LONDON, March 28th.

The report from New York in regard to the Dempsey-Carpentier fight is received with some incredulity in London. For example, it is pointed out that the suggestion that the fight be held at Epsom on Derby Day requires explanation, as the Downs are then free to the public.

MOSCOW INTERNATIONALE.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, March 28th.

At the conference of the Independent Labour Party at Southampton an overwhelming majority defeated a proposal, which fifteen branches supported, to accept the twenty-one conditions for affiliation to the Moscow Third Internationale. Subsequently the extremists threatened secession.

FLYING DISASTER.

FAMOUS AVIATOR KILLED.

PERTH, March 28th.

The famous Australian aviator, Lieut. McIntosh, who last year flew with Lieut. "Flick" from England to Australia, the trip occupying six months, was killed while flying at Pilbarr, 300 miles north-west of Perth. Engine trouble developed and his machine nose-dived for half a mile and crashed. A mechanic was also killed, and a passenger seriously injured.

GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Commenting on a general improvement in the price of foreign government securities on Wall Street in January, the *New York Times* says:—
Sale of 75,000 marks of the German Government 5 per cent. war loan bonds at auction at a price of \$12 per 1,000 marks indicates that even the German war issues are advancing, along with most other securities. The price was equivalent to approximately 32.5-10 of par, and compares with the recent London price of 7½. In these bonds, of course, the major appeal is the speculation in mark exchange, and how much of the rise may be traced to this and how much to other causes would be difficult to say. A demand for the bonds might be created which would lift them, in percentage, purely because of a growing desire to "play exchange." When these bonds were put out during the war the offering price was 98.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IN COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, March 28th.

The Crown Prince of Japan has arrived here and was received with a guard of honour. His Imperial Highness drove from the quay to the residence of the Governor, whose guest he will be during his stay. It is understood that H.I.H. visits Kandy to-morrow and will leave on Friday, but the greatest secrecy is being observed as regards his movements. A public reception had been planned, but was cancelled at the request of the Imperial Government.

RAW MATERIALS, NOT FINISHED GOODS.

SIR ROBERT HORNE ON REPARATIONS.

Sir Robert Horne, addressing a Coalition meeting at Sheffield last month, said that the country was confronted with very great difficulties. Every great war had been followed by just such a period as we were now experiencing.

If they went back to the days immediately following Waterloo they would find an exact parallel to the experiences of the present time. There was an anti-waste campaign, just the same in 1817, when the extremists tried to work up public passion to such an extent that even the Duke of Wellington wondered whether the country would survive. The country came through those difficulties just as the country would come through them again. (Cheers.)

After a reference to Ireland, Sir Robert Horne continued:—It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the depression in trade or unemployment in the country. There are slight signs of a revival, and I think the lapse of a few months may see evidence of a change in the condition of the country. It is perfectly true that many of our customers on the Continent are not yet able to purchase. That was equally true last year when we were doing considerable business. I believe other countries are only waiting for a reduction in prices to begin to buy, and as soon as the buying begins it will occur in a volume so that the demand for British goods will once more set your factories going.

In the meantime, we had large stocks in this country, and the buyers believe that some day these stocks will be offered at very large reductions, and they are waiting for them. In my opinion, trade will never become healthy in this country until we liquidate those stocks. It will involve hardship, and in many quarters, perhaps, insurmountable difficulties, but such realization, I think, is inevitable. Once it begins, I think, you will see the wheels of industry beginning to go round rapidly again.

At this time he went on, the Labour Party were talking about a Capital Levy. There was no more unfortunate moment to talk about a Capital Levy. The biggest difficulty of business men now was to find capital to finance business. A Capital Levy would destroy confidence, paralyse trade, and be disastrous to every citizen in the country.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.
The rates of exchange were a matter of considerable anxiety to the Cabinet. In Germany, for instance, it was possible to make goods and sell them at an equivalent wage of £2 a week in Great Britain. That was what we had to face. Germany had to meet her reparations to the Allies, but we should not permit her to make those reparations in goods. (Cheers.) It would be better that Great Britain should lose it in order to get German reparations. If Germany paid her reparations in the shape of finished goods, which created unemployment in this country, the result would be that we should be paying Germany's reparations.

How then could it be avoided? We could make Germany supply us with our raw materials for the industries of the country. She could get the raw materials from other countries in exchange for her finished goods.

Referring to the decision to decontrol coal, Sir Robert Horne said it would be a great benefit to every other business in the country. By the differentiation in the quality of coal, industries would now be able to get the kind of coal they wanted at a suitable price, and would not have to pay high rates for inferior coal. In fact, those interested in industry would be able to get coal at a very much cheaper rate than at any time during the last few years.

In conclusion, he expressed his optimism about the future, provided there was adequate co-operation between all classes in the community to do their utmost to get over the present difficult period.

George and Henry Wills have given a further two hundred thousand pounds to complete the extension of Bristol University.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A LOCAL LITERARY MAGAZINE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—It has often been suggested that there is room for the publication of a locally-produced literary magazine in Hongkong. Apparently heretofore no one has ever had the energy to make a start. I should be glad if you would grant me space to lay a proposition before your readers. With two other gentlemen, I am now prepared to try and bring out a quarterly magazine. As those who paint or draw send their work to the exhibitions of the Sketch Club, so, we hope those who write will send their work to us. We shall run on non-political, non-sectarian lines. Poems, essays, short stories, and literary criticism will appear, and it is hoped to start a prize page on the lines of the *Westminster Gazette*.

It is unfortunately impossible to expect that such a publication will pay its way. We, therefore, propose to publish by subscription, if enough people want to see the magazine appear. That is to say, we wish to obtain guarantees to the total of \$250 for the first quarter, either in \$5 or \$10 shares. No doubt some funds will be derived from sales and advertisements, and the deficit will be made up by proportionate payments from the guarantors. Each of them, and each contributor of accepted work, will receive a free copy. Five or ten dollars may be a ridiculous price for a quarterly (that is the way our carping critics will put it), but it is well to be on the safe side, and we hope that only a small percentage will have to be called up.

I shall be glad to discuss the matter personally with anyone who is interested in it, or to take any names of those who would be good enough to act as guarantors. Contributions to the first number, which we hope, will appear on July 1st, must be sent to me personally at "Lauriston," No. 1, Bowen Road, not later than May 31st.—I am, etc.,

E. W. HAMILTON.

THE LOCAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO ACT AT PRESENT.

We have received for publication copies of the following correspondence between the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association and the Government on the subject of the local Telephone system:—

2, Queen's Buildings,

January 20th, 1921.

SIR,—I have been directed by my Committee to invite your attention to the present unsatisfactory state of the Telephone system, and its increasing want of efficiency.

The China and Japan Telephone Co. hold a monopoly in Hongkong, and it seems discreditable to a public utility concern that wrong numbers are constantly given and false calls made.

Representations have repeatedly been made to the Company by individuals and others without any satisfactory results, and my Committee consider that it is high time the Government should communicate with the Company with a view to the improvement of its working.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

L. M. WHITE

(Hon. Secretary).

The Hon. Mr. C. SEYMEN, C.M.G.,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong,

January 25th, 1921.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th January, 1921, regarding the present unsatisfactory state of the Telephone system. As you are aware the question of the telephone service has been under consideration for some time, but no improvement in the service is likely to be effected in the present uncertainty as to the future of the Company, and it does not seem possible for Government to take any further action pending the receipt of the report which Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews have been requested to prepare. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) CLAUD SEYMEN

(Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. SECRETARY,
Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

SANITARY BOARD.

PROBLEM OF THE MOSQUITO PEST.

The fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. R. Sayer presided, and there were present the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works; Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health; Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. Graen O'Grady, Mr. S. W. Tao, and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, the meeting unanimously passed a motion authorising Rural Inspector H.E. Marks to enter premises and inspect and seize unwholesome food, in accordance with section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

Dr. Koch asked if the Board would take steps to put before the meeting statistics of mosquito larvae destruction. He said that he need not dwell at length upon the matter, but would like to point out that mosquitoes became a nuisance periodically, and, surely, means could be devised to check them. It was within the scope of the work of the Board to do that, and he thought that something more extensive and elaborate should be done towards eliminating these pests than had been done so far.

Dr. Pearce said he thought Dr. Koch was referring chiefly to the Peak district. Mosquitoes, he said, made their appearance at two different seasons in the year; first in Spring after the rains, and then they remained until the dry season when all the water in the pools had evaporated, and then they disappeared. Then again, they were absent during the period of heavy rains, because the larvae were continuously being washed out of the pools and they could not breed, but they appeared again immediately after the rains, and remained in the pools until the water had evaporated. Everything possible was being done to cope with the nuisance, but it was impossible to get at all the mosquito breeding pools, most of them being inaccessible. It had also been the practice, said Dr. Pearce, to cut the brushwoods twice a year. This was done in the Autumn, and then again about this time, both in the town and hill districts. They would be starting again in a few days.

Replying to the Chairman, Dr. Koch said that he would like to give notice of his question and allow it to stand until the next meeting.

The other business on the agenda was of a formal nature.

FIGHTING FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

FREE FIGHT IN CANTON PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

Led by more than ten representatives, 700 women invaded the Provincial Assembly yesterday afternoon, (says the *Canton Times*) when the bill authorising the election of district magistrates by the different districts was being discussed by the Assembly in session. When some of the Assembly-men suggested the revision of the draft of the bill before further discussion, the women invaders urged that a clause should be added granting the women the right to vote in the election of district magistrates.

Through some misunderstanding, when a certain assemblyman declared that the women representatives were interfering with the meeting of the Assembly, a fight ensued between the women and some of the Assembly-men with the result that ink pots and writing brushes were flying through the air. All at once the whole building was in disorder, and the 700 women who waited outside while their representatives were fighting for the cause of women suffrage inside of the building, rushed in and joined in the fight. The result was that several of the suffrage leaders were injured and knocked unconscious on the floor.

After the storm in the Provincial Assembly had subsided, the suffragettes marched to the Military Government and begged to have an audience with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who came out to the guest room to meet them. The whole story of what happened at the Assembly was told and Dr. Sun Yat-sen declared that he deeply sympathised with their cause. They were urged by this great statesman (sic) to continue their work for women suffrage. He informed them that he greatly approved of women suffrage and considered it only just that women should not be denied the right to vote.

After their visit to the Military Government, the women marched to the Civil Governor's Yamen where they had an interview with H.E. Governor Chen Chung-ming. They were greatly encouraged by His Excellency who emphatically declared that it was his intention to grant the women the right to vote. Any revision made by the Assemblymen that will deprive the women of the right to vote, will be vetoed," declared General Chen. The women were satisfied and when they reached the street outside of the Yamen, they all joined in one voice and shouted "Victory, victory, victory." After their visits were over, the several hundred women retired to the headquarters of the Women's Federation where it was decided to hold a mass meeting at the Kwangsi Building this afternoon to decide what further steps should be taken to fight for their cause.

PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION.

In an article on Public Works in the *Colonist*, contributed to the Souvenir number of the *China Mail*, the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works, describes the Praya East reclamation scheme as one of even greater magnitude than the Praya reclamation carried out between the years 1890-1902. After mentioning that it is anticipated that tenders for the proposed work will be invited at an early date, Mr. Perkins describes the scheme in the following terms:—

This project involves a reclamation extending from East Point to Arsenal Street—also incidentally the removal of Morrison Hill and the development of the site at present occupied by it on a scale commensurate with the anticipated growth of the City. The area to be reclaimed is approximately 90 acres, whilst the sea-wall bounding it will be nearly a mile in length.

The principal main road traversing the reclamation from East to West will be 100 feet wide and will practically be an extension of that portion of Queen's Road in front of Wellington Barracks. The next important road will be one 75 feet wide, crossing the above at right angles and connecting the proposed Praya with Wongneichong Valley near the Monument. The remainder of the roads will also be 75 feet wide.

The proposals necessarily include certain diversions of the existing roads immediately surrounding the proposed reclamation, notably in Morrison Gap Road and Wanchai Road, and also further render it necessary practically to relay to a higher level the drainage of the adjacent district, which at present has its outfalls on the site of proposed works.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE TO JAPAN.

DEEP WISH FOR FRIENDSHIP.

According to the *Jiji Shimbun*, Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, on March 17th paid his respects to President Harding and presented to him an imperial message from the Emperor of Japan. The President, in return, stated that he was much moved by the cordial congratulations of His Majesty to whom he asked Baron Shidehara to convey his sense of cordial gratitude. President Harding continued as follows:—

"Japan's marked progress is a striking feature in the history of the world, and when one reflects upon her innumerable achievements, one cannot but admire her, who has thus enabled herself by her own efforts to be ranked among the Great Powers."

"As for the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, they have never lacked in friendship from olden times, and there is no reason why they should do so. It is my special hope that the friendship hitherto existing between the two countries shall be yet further improved and the present Government of the United States has a sincere determination to accomplish this end."

"You may rest assured that what I have stated here is by no means mere diplomatic language but comes from the bottom of my heart."

THE PRICE OF ROUBLES.

THE SHANGHAI MARKET.

A certain amount of attention has within the past few days been paid to the subject of roubles in Shanghai, but by yesterday (says the *N. C. Daily News* of March 22nd) interest had apparently come to an end. On Friday Korensky roubles stood at 400 to the tael, but on the strength of the signing of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement they improved to the rate of 250 on Saturday. These and Romanoff notes are the only ones dealt in in Shanghai, and in the case of Romanoff roubles, the improvement was from 125 to 100. Yesterday these quotations could only be described as nominal, as business had fallen to very small dimensions.

It is stated in Shanghai that those dealing in roubles are extremely eager to seize upon any opportunity offering for the purpose of raising a gamble, and that the trade agreement offered such an excuse. As showing how dangerous such gambling is, it has to be pointed out that Chinese have for many months refused to accept any but unblemished notes. Notes slightly torn or perforated are not accepted, and it is said that even those which have been folded are also dismissed as valueless. In the circumstances the habit has arisen of selling notes in specially prepared covers which permit of their being kept clean and unfolded. To imagine that under such conditions the signing of a trade agreement could bring about genuine advance in the rouble seems to be stretching matters too far.

Man has now such powers that he can readily exterminate any species of animal including himself.—*Lord Grey of Fallodon*.

The obligation to fight for the country when it is in danger is only half as sacred as the obligation to work for it when it is in debt.—*Bernard Shaw*.




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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

MYSTERIOUS-SOUNDING NAMES OF NEW FABRICS.

THE CULT OF THE TRIMMING.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEY, RUMSAY.]

PARIS, February 26th.

In their search for new materials which shall possess the quality of originality or economy, or both—designers have accepted the invention of a scientist for transforming the fibres of banana and pineapple into cloth. This ingenious person has invented a machine which will transform the fibres into threads, closely resembling flax they will then be bleached and spun into a fine white cloth, very soft, and silk-like in appearance. The banana leaf sometimes furnishes a fibre nearly six feet long, and this will be woven into a delicate cambric-like material. These, however, may not be thought of till next Spring. For the moment, serge, duvetyn, broad-cloth and velvet are occupying the attention of all and sundry.

Besides these well-known fabrics, there are a host of new ones from which to choose a gown, cloak, or hat this season. Amongst them are such mysterious-sounding names as agnella, tistare, panecia, and popelabure. The last-named is a heavy woolen type of cloth showing stripes and a wide selvage; agnella is an imitation of astrakhan, and is used as a trimming in conjunction with other materials; pelissa also figures amongst the list: it is a long plush-like kind of fur and is used with much effect in brilliant shades on evening gowns and cloaks. With these, jersey de soie has lost none of its popularity, the big vogue of the moment being jumpers and casquin models made of this enticing material.

The day, when the sweater was merely a garment to throw on after a set of tennis or for wear in the house on chilly days, is past. The sweater has undergone many evolutions and is now as much a thing of beauty and imagination as the blouse. This season designers and shops are showing them in a variety of shapes and shades, all or at least ninety per cent. of them slip-on affairs, either in jersey de soie or knitted silk. The short casquin model is very much worn; this is caught in at the waist by folds looped back at each side or, in the case of the knitted silk jumpers, by means of a deep band of ribbing. But the material, alone, and its cut does not suffice to complete these garments; they are further embellished with bands of cre or patent leather, embroideries worked on in different harmonising shades or open work patterns worked in the material itself. An altogether new note is the introduction of fur as trimming, monkey, as usual, holding pride of place. One of the latest models I saw recently was in a deep vieux shade, made rather plainly and relying for trimming on bands of monkey edging the cuffs and two small pockets on the sides. As well as being embroidered in coloured silks, many jumpers are being decorated with pretty motifs worked in ribbon work.

In the matter of trimming there is no end, and the most eclectic tastes have been catered for with a generous disregard for old-time traditions and fancies. Braids, one of the simplest of revived ideas, is much in evidence now, but it is rarely put on a dress in plain bands or bindings; as a rule it is either knitted, embroidered, tufted or striped. Leather and American cloth have disappeared with the special type of frock for which they were used, but they still to be seen, also, wool, silk, and metal. An idea, which is more of a revival than an entire novelty, is that of wooden beads which are again coming into favour. Designers have not yet gone so far as to trim their frocks with rows or motifs of these, but are making them up into gay looking girdles and belts and adding them to an otherwise plain sort of dress, by way of relief. Naturally, navy blue, tete de negre and the other neutral shades are used as a foil for the showing off of these bright fancies.

A feature of the trimming is that the designer is not in the slightest bound by any hint of tradition or custom in these matters. For instance, if he feels disposed to trim mouseline de soie or satin with heavy wool embroideries, he does so, confident that, judged by the prevailing standards of the moment, his creation will not be dubbed out as even bizarre. If he cares to trim mouseline de soie with fur or cambric or lawn with heavy metal embroideries, he may do so with the same amount of faith in the manner in which such eccentricities will be received. High collars still continue to rule the fashion world, and some designers have even gone so far as to make collars so high that they cover the wearer's chin. The majority, however, have not gone to such extremes as this and have contented themselves with adding to their frocks and coats collars just reasonably high. Very many favour the idea of a scarf thrown round the neck and caught up on the shoulder on the left side.

Another particularly striking and bright note will be introduced by the new checks this season, those already on the market being in quite vivid shades of green and orange. A cream or beige background is chosen and on to this are added wide lines of a bright colour which cross and form a check. Some of the more startling ones are even in bright green with mustard stripes.

The modern blouse is a most comfortable affair, managing the difficult feat of combining ease with elegance to what should be the supreme satisfaction of any woman. The jumper and casquin models predominate. The sleeves are long and the neck is either slightly open and trimmed with fur or a band of embroidery, or else it buttons straight up the front.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WORLD'S FEARSOME SECRET.

ALLURING SPECULATIONS.

Lord Headley, dealt with a number of fascinating topics in his presidential address to the Society of Engineers, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, last month. Modern science, he said, had marched with deadly effect in the matter of the destruction of human life in time of war, and it might well be argued that in future, when the dogs of war, in the shape of harnessed electrons, were let loose, not a single human being would survive on any battlefield. A general officer sitting at his comfortable desk in the War Office, might touch a button and release destructive agencies capable of sweeping hundreds of square miles, and depriving of existence every living creature thereon. It was said that Sir Oliver Lodge and Lord Kelvin had calculated that there was enough energy in every ounce of matter to lift the whole British Fleet from the surface of the sea to the top of Mount Everest; that there was enough latent force in one's little finger to run all the trains in the United Kingdom for several minutes; and sufficient atomic energy in an ounce of matter, if properly controlled, to keep the largest liner in the world going at full speed for a week. This electronic energy had been described as the world's greatest and most terrible secret—so great and so terrible that it had been seriously put forward that scientific research in this direction should be stopped until it was felt that the human race was sufficiently elevated to be entrusted with the keys of such fearsome storehouses of power.

Speaking of the possibilities of communication with entities which have had their being on this earth or elsewhere, Lord Headley said that when one found highly scientific and thoughtful men like Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir A. Conan Doyle continued of the possibility of communicating with departed friends or relatives one could not help speculating on the possibility of a linking-up of the spirit world by the refinement of scientific investigation and trial. As a layman it seemed conceivable to him that the spirit of the departed might be composed of electrons of a type not altogether different from those inhabiting our earthly bodies. Was it altogether beyond the bounds of possibility that there might be a similarity between the spiritual and the earthly electron sufficiently pronounced to admit of inter-communication?

Another suggestive idea put forward by Lord Headley was that the Goodwin Sands might be explored for buried treasures. On that spot was the accumulation of centuries of disasters, and within a few square miles many millions of pounds worth of treasure were hidden. Various schemes to recover these treasures had been turned down, but he thought it possible to sink a big floating concrete tower in Trinity Bay and to run tunnels from this base of operations in any direction. Boring with suitable augers would probably reveal the presence of many an old craft, and the next question would be to arrange for rapid tunnelling. The problem of the Goodwin Sands was not exactly a "wild-cat" scheme, but it came under the heading of "highly speculative adventure." It was none the less fascinating for that, and was far more sound than many a mining proposition, because the treasure was really there.

VEGETARIAN SCULPTURE.

Vegetarian propaganda by sculpture is shown in the exhibition of the novel works in bronze or plaster of Prince Paul Troubetzkoy.

There is a study of a gross overfed figure sitting at table devouring the flesh of a pig. Next comes the representation of a savage animal glowing over the flesh of a human body. Finally there is a tragic study of a lamb, inscribed: "How can you eat innocent things like me!"

and ends in a high neck swathing the throat. The same fastening is becoming very popular and many blouses button up the side Russian fashion. The woman who indulges in "jolling" will welcome this type of blouse because it will allow her the utmost freedom of movement without compelling her at every turn to worry for fear her blouse has slipped out of its waist belt. With this modern loose blouse has come also the modern corset, banishing the old stiff form, in which women were wont to encase themselves. The severe, many-boned corset will not be possible for wear with either the new blouse or the new tailor-made. The new models are more supple and lend far more grace to the figure, moulding and shaping it rather by persuasion as it were than strapping it by sheer force of steel and the power of resistance. The athletic modern girl has discarded the old type laced many a day, but it has now become essential for the middle-aged woman or the woman whose muscles have in no way been developed, to adopt the new corset model if she wishes to show off her new clothes to advantage.

The brassiere, too, has become one of the most important garments in a modern woman's wardrobe. It must be made to mould and support the figure and is seen in a variety of materials according to the size of the wearer. The faintest models are to be seen fashioned of delicate nippin de soie, Georgette and crepe de Chine; everyday ones in the batiste or fine lawn so dear to the heart of the true Parisienne, right down to brassieres made in extra good quality calico or linen, made essentially for strength and durability. For, although tailor-mades are not quite tight fitting and blouses are as loosely fitting as a negligee, the woman who thinks that she can permit herself to become "sloppy" as regards her figure is making a serious mistake. On the contrary she must study her lines far more carefully than she ever did, and choose corsets and brassieres that will mould the lines that frock, coat and blouse will suggest an never clothes have done before.

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KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 30th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

FUEHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.

SADO MARU ... Monday, 4th Apr., at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Apr., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 15th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE,

KAWACHI MARU (sailing from Singapore) Wednesday, 11th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 6th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th April.

INABA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th April.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 15th Apr., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Apr., at 11 a.m.

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE PROBLEMS OF GOLF
POLITICS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, February 9th.

Golf, in pursuit of an ideal, has been, as players might say, bunkered. A position devised for a purpose has been found to achieve its object. And indeed our authorities on golf are in trouble all round. J. H. Taylor is on the war-path, and has written to the *Times* about golf politics in general. He deals with the questions of ball limitation and ribbed clubs, and incidentally heaves a brick at the anti-stymie people. "A game evolved by the Americans without stymie is," he says tersely, "not golf." And in this connection the past week produced supporting evidence for his view from two of his most eminent professional brethren. "Unless," says Vardon, "the stymie is to be taken out of golf altogether, it should be left as it stands and always has stood. To play a stymie when he is required to do so is a fine test of a golfer's nerve and ability. It levels itself up in the course of a year." And Herd says, "You will spoil the game of golf if you do away with the stymie. I consider that to hole stymies by the different ways one has to is an art in itself, and I say without hesitation that nobody has a right to ruin a great game."

While the best golfing opinion in this country is unanimously in favour of retaining the stymie, the question of the limitation of the ball brings a sharper difference of opinion. Many people take the view that the case for interfering with the ball hardly justified official action, and that far too much attention was paid to the cry that "courses were being made to 'look silly'." However, St. Andrews took up the matter, and went into conference with the American delegates. Our representatives wanted the "foater," the Americans would not have it at any price, and as we all know, it was a compromise. But the experiments with the new balls showed that they could be driven 90 yards further than the present 81 ball. The wind resistance was less, but an even more important factor was that the ingenious ball-maker had, by a process of winding the rubber thread more tightly and putting on a thinner cover, added to the driving power of the ball.

Taylor says that there is only one solution of the difficulty, that the limited ball should be a "foater" weighing not more than 27 dwts, and he reaches his highest flights of expression as he depicts the new golfing world which the adoption of the "foater" would bring to each one of us. We must remember, however, that Taylor's waist line is steadily expanding, and as a man's girth increases the small heavy ball becomes less attractive. He, as a matter of fact, plays with a 29 ball, and though the change from a 29 to a 27 would be big enough one to make in the cause of limitation, it is nothing to what it would mean for the men who play with a 31.

Then there is the ribbed iron. A big demand is anticipated, and a good deal of light has lately been thrown upon the origin of ribbed heads. So far from their being an invention from America, they were first made in this country 25 years ago. Old catalogues of Scottish clubmakers which have been raked out of the lumber closet show the listing of ribbed clubs. But the furthest back record of them goes to 1890, when Professor Taft of Edinburgh University, the father of Freddie Taft, published in the *Badminton Magazine* an article on long driving in which he gave the results of experiments which he had made with a view to ascertaining the effect of spin on a golf ball and in order to test his theory about the effect of underspin he designed a club whose ribs were so sharp that after half a dozen holes the ball was not fit to be played with.

RESIGNATION OF PRINCIPAL MACKICHAN.
The resignation is intimated of Principal Mackichan, D.D., LL.D. The "Record" of the United Free Church of Scotland, says that Principal Mackichan has been one of the most eminent missionaries of the Church, and has given 45 years' service in India. His name will always be associated with Wilson College, for which he raised the necessary funds and secured the valuable site on which the magnificent building stands. His personal influence was widely felt in missionary circles in India, and his administrative ability so impressed Government officials that twice he was called to serve on Education Commissions, and thrice he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University. On leaving India very remarkable public testimony was given to the high appreciation in which he was held alike by Europeans and Indians. The Foreign Mission Committee of the U.K. Church have asked Dr. Mackichan to accept the position of Honorary Principal of the Wilson College for life.

THE LOUIS STEVENSON CLUB.
The Robert Louis Stevenson Club, instituted in Edinburgh a year ago, promises to be a great success, a success which certainly did not attend the club started by the distinguished author during his Valhalla days, which turned out, as he described it, "a dead frog." The club, established in his native city has already extensive ramifications not only at home but abroad. Among the latest to be formed is a strong club in Glasgow. This Stevenson movement is entirely commendable, and should link Stevensonians the world over, as Burns clubs have the admirers of the national poet. The social element will not be omitted, even mild conviviality may be permissible at the annual gatherings, but the main purpose of the club is, of course, the fostering of interest in Stevenson's life and writings, and the establishment of scholarships and prizes. Literary clubs have frequently failed because of their narrow basis of appeal, and the Stevenson and Burns Societies, of which there used to be a goodly crop, seem now to be mostly moribund. They were perhaps too exclusively "high-brow" clubs. Stevenson, like Scott and Burns, is in the category of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LENIN RENOUNCES
BOLSHEVISM.SENSATIONAL REPORT IN NEW
YORK.CONVERSION OF THE SOVIET
LEADER.

New York, March 30th.
According to a Reval despatch to the *New York Herald* "Lenin, in a remarkable speech to the 10th Communist Congress, announced his abandonment of the Bolshevik programme. He said nobody was so mad as to expect a world revolution, and therefore agreements with bourgeois governments were indispensable."

Concessions must be granted to capitalists, and farmers must be allowed to own land, and until big socialist enterprises were established—10 years hence or more—private industrial enterprises must be permitted.

Having heard of the signature of the British trade agreement and the capture of Kronstadt on leaving the Congress, Lenin screwed up his eyes comically, and said: "I fear I have become respectable. He exercised complete control over the Congress and carried it with him in his abandonment of Communist principles."

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION OF OBSERVERS of Russian affairs is that the land will eventually be divided among peasant proprietors and a business government headed by Krassin.

AMERICA URGED TO FOLLOW ENGLAND'S
EXAMPLE.

Although the press here (New York) declared that the British agreement amounts to nothing, since Russia has nothing to trade with, there is a strong movement on foot to induce Washington to follow London's example, and Mr. Hoover is studying the question. The consular force in the Baltic States is being strengthened, and the possibility of some kind of trade pact is being considered. There has been no commercial treaty with Russia since 1910, when the old treaty was denounced on account of "Lenin's treatment of the Jews. It is pointed out that war was declared on the Soviet by an executive order, and that Moscow might demand compensation for the damage done by American troops who shared in the Allied operations."

WORLD FOLLOWING BRITAIN.

It is believed to be certain, however, that Germany, Italy, and, probably Japan, will soon enter into economic relationship with Russia, and that the United States cannot afford to be left behind. Senator Borah is openly advocating the resumption of trade, but the strongest factor in its favour is the urgent need of developing foreign markets for American goods, to which task Mr. Hoover is bending all his energies, with a view especially to setting off the threatened avalanche of imports.

Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, informed the Chamber of Deputies (says a Rome despatch) that the negotiations for a trade agreement with Russia had been completed, and that a compact would be signed soon.—U.S. Navy Radio.

popular writers whose names are household words far beyond Scotland, and whose works are among the classics that are bought to be read, and not only to gleam in bookcases. There are now clubs dedicated to the memory of Scott, Burns, and Stevenson, a national literary trinity of which Scotland has just reason to be proud.

JUTE TRADE MAY CLOSE DOWN.

Dundee Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association have written the Minister of Labour that they are quite unable to carry on their work under present conditions at the prevailing rate of wages. They suggest that a special order should be made withdrawing the jute trade from the Trade Boards Act, and state that if this is not done they will be compelled to close down their works indefinitely.

THE GREAT JUTE COMBINE.

It is announced by Jute Industries, Limited, that Messrs. Frank Stewart Sandeman and Sons, Limited, jute manufacturers, Dundee, have been acquired by Jute Industries. This makes seven Dundee firms embodied in the new company, who now control half of the jute industries in Dundee.

THE KILT AS A CORSET.

Dr. Sir James Cantlie, speaking as an authority on liver troubles, told the members of a physical culture class for ladies that disease of the liver was very uncommon among women, for the simple reason that they wore corsets, and therefore maintained their bodies at a more equable temperature than men did. He added that the kilt was the most serviceable kind of corset for men, and it had been proved that Highland soldiers were freed from tropical disease in consequence of the warm waist clothing of the kilt.

SCOTLAND WINS STRATHCONA CUP FOR
CURLING.

The Royal Caledonian Curling Club won the fifth and final Test Match in a game played in Edinburgh. By virtue of this success the Club becomes, for the first time, the possessor of the handsome challenge trophy presented by the late Lord Strathcona in 1908 for competition between this country and Canada. It should be said, however, that in the provincial matches the Canadians have carried all before them during the past four weeks.

A SINGAPORE WATSONIAN STORY.

This story was told at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Watsonian Club. A gentleman received an appointment as Administrator in the Malay States, and at Singapore he was introduced to an Englishman with an intimation as to where he was going. "Ah, you are a Scotsman," said the Englishman. "Yes," "Humph!" Another blinkin' Watsonian, of course!"

TRUE ALIBERDEN.

Here is the latest story they are telling up Aberdeen way about Glasgow. Two dooce farmers wives were talking in the kitchen after forenoon service. Quoth the first, "Pa was yon mannie i' the kirk wi' the broon coatie and the woe moustache?" "I dinna ken," was the reply; "but I think he maun be Frae Olcan, he couldna turn up the places i' the Bible."

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MANILA via WHARF and CHEFOO ... "CHIPSANG" ... Fri. 1st Apr., D'light
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 1st Apr., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA ... "TEOPOU" ... Sun. 3rd Apr., D'light
HAIPHONG via HULHOW ... "CHAKSANG" ... Tues. 5th Apr., 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI ... "LOKSANG" ... Wed. 6th Apr., 9 a.m.
... "FOOKSANG" ... Mon. 11th Apr., Noon.

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S.S. "GLENGLYLE" ... 28th April.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... 24th Apr. ... GLEN, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 29th.
Chihaya Maru, Japanese str., 605 tons, Capt. Fujita, from Hongkong, with coal.
Y. Sato, British str., 1,329 tons, Capt. Wm. Tonkin, from Shanghai, and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
 March 29th.
Anatina, British str., 3,149 tons, Capt. S. Cooper, from Balikpapan, with a general cargo.—Amatic Petroleum & Co.
Calcutta Maru, Japanese str., 3,218 tons, Capt. G. Matsushita, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Eurama, American str., 2,579 tons, Capt. McKenna, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.
Pooler, Chinese str., 840 tons, Capt. B. Miyokawa, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hang.
Glenariffe, British str., 4,125 tons, Capt. L. J. Henderson, from Dairen, with wheat.—J.M. & Co.
Hongkong, British str., 900 tons, Capt. A. B. & S.
Hongkong, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. G. S. Holmwood, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hong Kong, British str., 2,058 tons, Capt. G. A. Course, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Sing Soon Hong.
Hsinchun, Chinese str., 1,258 tons, Capt. Newburg, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Kwan-yin, Chinese str., 1,536 tons, Capt. C. Stewart, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Laertes, British str., 3,664 tons, Capt. J. Ramsay, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sanku Maru, Japanese str., 1,373 tons, Capt. Y. Imada, from Miike, with coal.—M.B.K.
Taishin Maru, Japanese str., 1,000 tons, Capt. Y. Mishiura, from Canton, in ballast.—Doddwell & Co.
Takamasa Maru, Japanese str., 1,117 tons, Capt. G. Takano, from Miike, with coal.—M.B.K.
Yue Ying, Chinese str., 810 tons, Capt. Kiddle, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Carmichael & Clark.

CLEARANCES.

March 29th.
Anatina, for Shanghai.
Chingtu, for Swatow.
Chihaya Maru, for Hongkong.
Chipping, for Canton.
Foehow, for Canton.
Glenariffe, for Singapore.
Hay Loung, for Swatow.
Hongkong, for Canton.
Hong Kong, for Amoy.
Hsinchun, for Tientsin.
Hwah Hsin, for Saigon.
Kwaiyang, for Shanghai.
Kwong Eng, for Swatow.
Lukang, for Singapore.
Nippon Maru, for Macao.
Proper, for Saigon.
Selu, for Pheupenh.
Takamasa, for Canton.
Takamasa Maru, for Canton.
Taishin Maru, for Canton.
Taishin Maru, for Swatow.
Tsun Maru, for Miike.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Pyrrhus* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on 29th inst. for Hongkong, and is due here on April 2nd.
 The s.s. *Antiochus* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on 29th inst. for Hongkong, and is due here on April 2nd.
 The s.s. *Telemachus* (Blue Funnel line) left Port Said on March 19th for Hongkong, and is due here on April 11th.
 The s.s. *Delight* from Seattle left Kobe on the 25th instant for this port, and may be expected to arrive here on or about April 3rd.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Korea Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 24th instant and sailed on the 29th instant for Honolulu and San Francisco.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Anjo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 25th instant and sailed on the 30th instant for the Hawaiian Islands, San Francisco and South America.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
Albatross (N.Y.K.), due April 17th.
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 20th.
Awa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 24th.
Bowen Castle (Barber line), Doddwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 12th.
Cadaretta (Admiral line), from Saigon, due about April 5th.
Coazet (Admiral line), from Portland Ore., due about April 5th.
Greysheep (Admiral line), from Seattle, Wash., due about April 6th.
Empress of Russia, due April 1st, at 8 a.m.
Euryades (Blue Funnel), due April 30th.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due May 4th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K. European), from London, due April 14th.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 10th.
Macassar Maru (Doddwell & Co., agents), from Balikpapan, due March 31st.
Mochoan (Blue Funnel), due May 8th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel line), due April 2nd.
Sado Maru, from Japan, due April 3rd.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel line), due April 11th.
Yeloro Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due April 14th.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"**HWAH PING**" April 9th.
 "**VICTORIA**" April 29th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.
 Agents,
 112, Queen's Road Central.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hongkong*, on March 29th:—
 Mr. and Mrs. Delahay, Mr. F. G. Towbridge and Mr. Foster.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 30th at 12.12.—Pressure has increased slightly from Formosa to the south-east coast of China. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The anti-cyclone is probably moving eastward.
 Fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coasts of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st, 5.68 inches against an average of 5.63 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock N.E. and E. winds, fresh; overcast, some rain.
 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook No. 1.
 South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 29th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.11	30.15	30.13
Temperature	58	58	58
Humidity	98	84	80
Wind Direction	North	ESE	ESE
Force	3	3	3
Weather	0.58	0	0.06
Rain			

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th, 59.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th, 55.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 30th to April 5th, 1921.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week or Month	Days of Month	H'k'ong Standard Time.	Height	H'k'ong Standard Time.	Height		
		<div>h. m.</div>	<div>ft. in.</div>	<div>h. m.</div>	<div>ft. in.</div>		
Wed.	30	3 14	4 0	8 31	3 6		
Thur.	31	5 1	5 8	9 21	2 8		
Fri.	1	No inter.	high	10 43	2 4		
Satur	2	3 36	5 5	11 48	2 2		
Sun.	3	5 15	5 5	11 3	3 2		
Mon.	4	8 16	5 8	0 49	2 1		
Tues	5	7 1	5 8	0 18	3 2		
Wed.	6	8 7	5 6	1 13	3 4		
Thur.	7	7 41	5 6	1 50	3 1		
Fri.	8			1 47	3 9		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

HONGKONG TIMES FOR MARCH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
March 30th	6.19 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
March 31st	6.17 a.m.	6.39 p.m.
April 1st	6.16 a.m.	6.38 p.m.

T. F. OLAXTON, Director, Royal Observatory.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The Ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order, the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the Storm Signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory signal mast. From 8.40 to 9.00 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 23rd, 30th, 31st, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours East of Greenwich).

VETARZO
 DR. LE CHENG & CO.
 112, Queen's Road Central.

C.P.O.S.

SAILINGS.

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Ship	Day	Month	Year
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 31	Apr. 18	
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 7	May 18	
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Apr. 28	May 17	
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 17	June 7	
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 28	June 18	
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	June 14	July 8	
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 23	July 11	
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 7	July 28	
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	July 21	Aug. 8	
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic crossing, and to sail as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic crossings can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such connections will be issued here.

For Fares and other information please apply to
HONGKONG OFFICE.
 Telephone 718. Cable address: CANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

"VENEZUELA" ... Wednesday, April 20th.
 "GOLDEN STATE" ... Agent Monday, April 25th.

PANAMA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

Regular bi-monthly sailings from San Francisco for Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only.

FOR SHANGHAI.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... March 30th.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Suez, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore, Norfolk, Critical, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANG." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL, S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KANDAHAR" ... 6th Apr.
 "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... 20th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Hong Kong or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. KEES & CO. CANTON.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE &

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL &

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS

TANCO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCK—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Ft.

Depth on Centre of

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 84 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up

to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Cranes at Sea Wall, Capable of

Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TEL. ADDRESS: "HATWOOD," HONGKONG. AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 312. HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

CABLE FLAG: "Q" OVER APAC, PENANG.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

SHIP	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	23,000	April 3rd
SEIYU MARU	23,000	April 27th
TAIYO MARU	23,000	May 14th
SEIYU MARU	23,000	May 28th
TAIYO MARU	23,000	June 10th

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki. ‡ Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN SOUTH TO BUENOS AIRES.

SHIP	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
HAYO MARU	13,000	April 3rd
SEIYU MARU	14,000	May 15th
TOKUYO MARU	13,000	June 10th
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	July 11th

† Cargo only. ‡ For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 3774 & 3775.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. M. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Incorporated in U.S.A.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"	S.S. "CHINA"
15,000 Tons	11,000 Tons	10,200 Tons

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NANKING"	S.S. "NILE"
May 18th	March 31st	April 21st

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	June 4th
----------------	----------

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA"	S.S. "NILE"
April 30th	April 3rd

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

C. T. SURRIDGE, Manager & Passenger Agent,
 PRINCE BUILDING, 100, Queen's Road,
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
 No. 1934. No. 2161.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	JAVA	in port	2nd Apr.	JAVA
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	20th Mar.	31st Mar.	JAVA
TJITABOEM	JAPAN	13th Apr.	15th Apr.	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All passengers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

York Building First Floor

Telephone No. 1674.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company).

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members on the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Loading	For	Sailing on or about
"ALDERAMEN" April	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	10th April
"BOEROE" May	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th May
"ALCOR" June	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th June
"ALCHIBA" July	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th July

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Agents,

Tel. No. 164. York Building.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DARAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTTA and/or OOLUMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KIOTO" ... 16th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

67 to Essex & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
"HANGHAI"	"FOOCHOW"	On 31st March, Noon.
"SHANGHAI"	"BOOCHOW"	On 31st March, Noon.
"AMOI MANILA CEBU & Iloilo"	"TAMING"	On 31st March, 4 p.m.
"HONGKONG PAKHOI & HONGKONG KAI FONG"	"KAI FONG"	On 2nd April, 10 A.M.
"SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN"	"SUIYANG"	On 2nd April, Noon.
"WUHAIR, CHENG & Kienan"	"KUEIHOW"	On 4th April, 4 P.M.
"SWATOW and BANGKOK"	"KANOHOW"	On 5th April, 10 A.M.
"AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW"	"SZECHUEN"	On 5th April, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooning.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 38.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon. Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAICHONG" — 1 Capt. A. H. Stewart | SUNDAY, Apr. 3rd, at 11 A.M.
 "HAICHONG" — 1 Capt. W. C. Passmore | TUESDAY, Apr. 5th, at 12 Noon.
 For Swatow Only

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Ricks Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Departure	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" ... 11,000	On or about 6th April
	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,000	On or about 27th April.

Destination	Steamer & Departure	Sailing Date
MARSHALLS via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 18th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

E. BODENFUSHER

Telephone 740.

Agents, Queen's Building.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	4th Apr.	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,414	14th Apr.	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	14th Apr.	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp
"SOUFAN"	7,000	14th Apr.	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp
"ZILWARA"	6,400	14th Apr.	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp
"NAGAYA"	7,000	14th Apr.	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,346	14th Apr.	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	14th Apr.	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,649	14th Apr.	Calcutta via Pondicherry
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	9th April	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp
"KANOWNA"	7,000	14th May	Swatow, Amoy & Antwerp

*Omits Sandakan Cilla Timor

Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DUNERA"	5,414	14th Apr.	Shanghai only
"SOUFAN"	6,698	14th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"NAGAYA"	7,000	14th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore & Calcutta.
 All Cargoes are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
 Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received the Goods for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Goods, Consignees & Documents, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Cargoes must be presented within ten days of the date of arrival of the Goods after which they cannot be received. No Cargoes will be accepted after the above date have left the Goods.
 For Further Information, Passengers, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to—
 MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 18th April
 BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DUBAI & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
 "MEXICO MARU" (Quitting Madras) ... Thursday, 14th April

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
 "KASADO MARU" ... Thursday, 7th April
 "INDUS MARU" ... Sunday, 10th April

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
 "KISBU MARU" ... Friday, 14th April

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Australia.
 "VICTORIA" ... Monday, 11th April

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and the Great Northern Railway.
 "ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 11th April

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Formosa, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.
 "ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 11th April

NEW ORLEANS LINE—ONE STEAMER ... Middle of April

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
 "BOURAYAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st March
 "ANDOS MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd April

KHULUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf near the Railway Office.
 "KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd April

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI
 "SOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 7th April
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
 Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building. [23]
 Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	14th April	30th April

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tahiti Ports.
 For Freight and Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [28]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

For MANILA ... Sailing May 3rd.

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH.

(Calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports)

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Sailing May 14th

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sailing July 5th

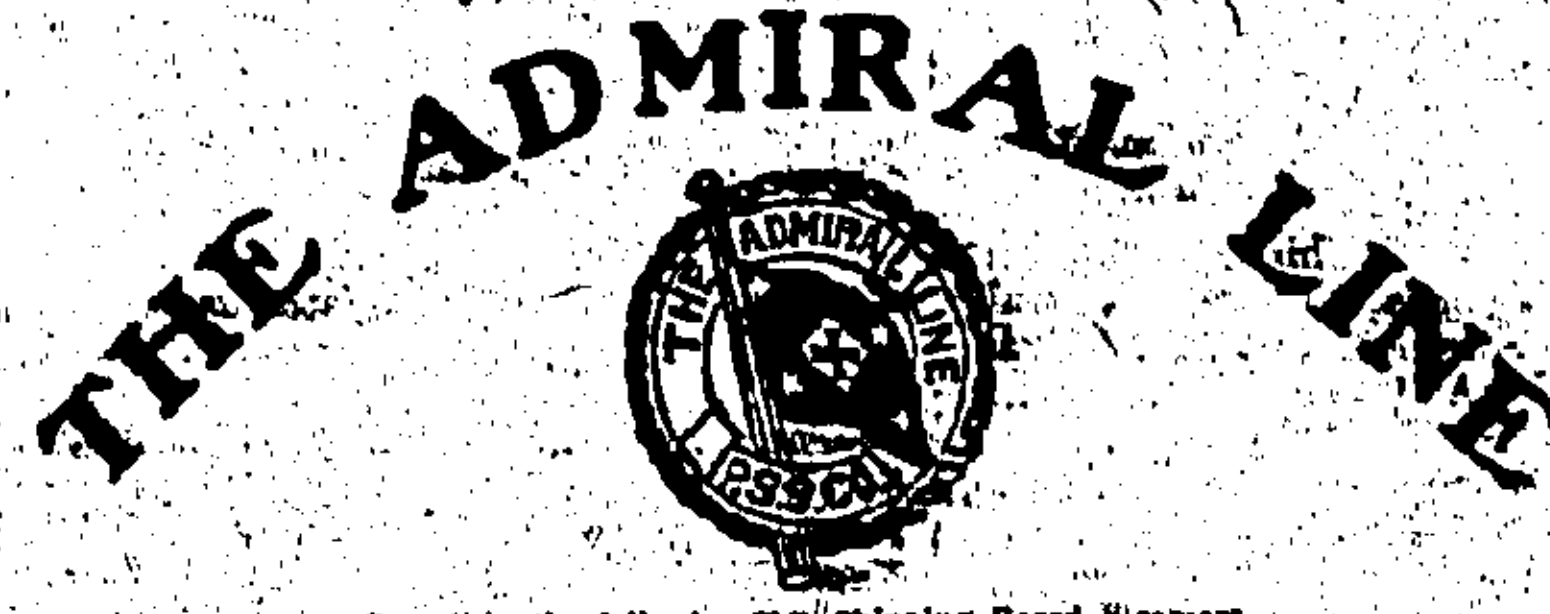
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Sailing July 25th

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sailing Sept. 17th

Information regarding rates, accommodation etc. Apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [693]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"CROSSKEYS" ... Freight Only... About April 21st.

"CROSSKEYS" ... For MANILA ... April 9th.

For PORTLAND DIRECT.

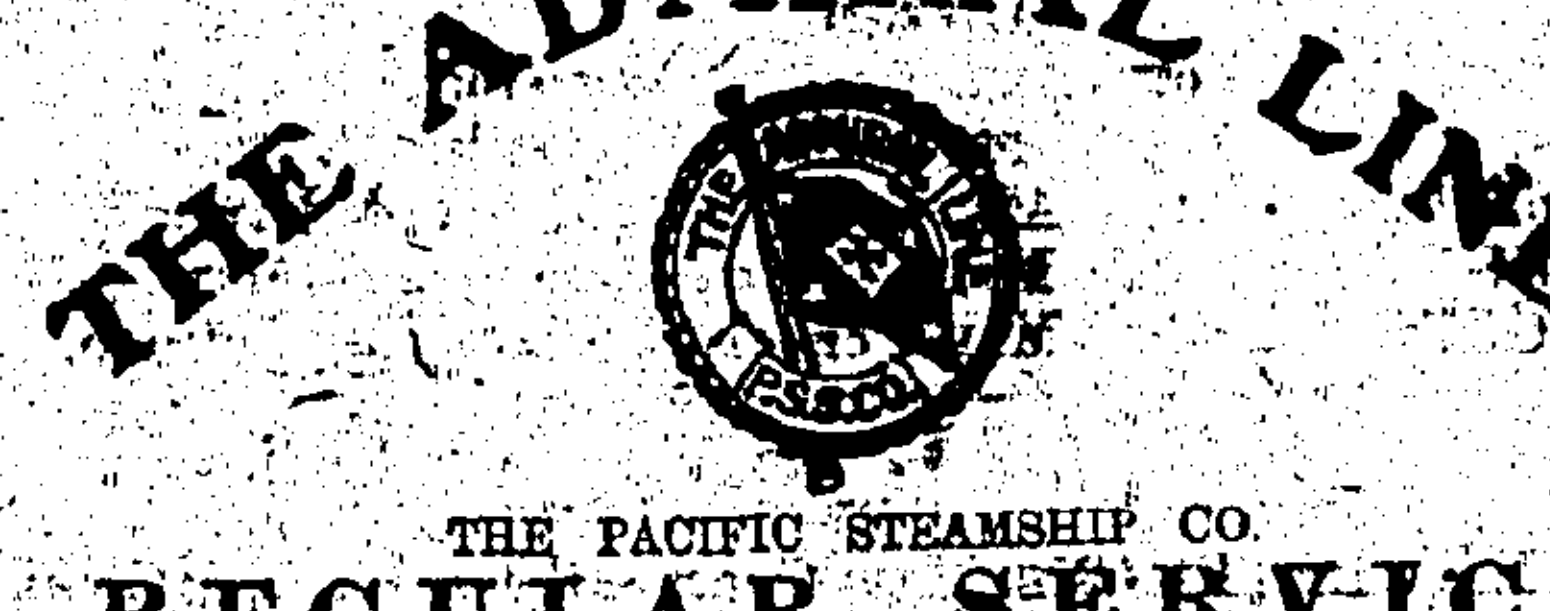
"MONTAGUE" ... (Calling at Kobe and Yokohama) Freight only About April 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA

JAVIA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

GLYMONT ... For SINGAPORE Direct... Mar. 30th

CADARETTA ... April 10th

LAKE FAHRAB ... April 20th

LAKE ONAWA ... May 10th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

W.M. H. WEBB, ... April 11th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP

LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

AGENTS: 5th Floor

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. [178]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

"Eurana" ... 31st March

To SAIGON DIRECT

"Eurana" ... 31st March

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West Iris" ... 31st March

To SAN FRANCISCO

"West Iris" ... 28th April

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or

Seattle to weekly sailings for

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